

COLONIZATION AND IRRIGATION.

C. E. Wantland, Land Agent for
Union Pacific, Discusses the
Question.

CRITICIZES EXISTING LAWS.

Says Colonization Statutes of Canada
Are Causing Young Americans to
Seek Farms Over the Border

One of the interesting papers read at the recent Eleventh National Irrigation Congress at Ogden was that by C. E. Wantland, of Denver, formerly of Salt Lake, and land agent for the Union Pacific. The paper in full follows:

It is as true today as in the days of old that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. A few brave men are saying today that colonization is just as important as canal construction. We see millions of dollars have been lost because of the failure to carry along with canal construction proper methods of securing settlement. The national irrigation law will fail in part at least unless improved methods of colonization are put in force. The right man will not get the right land, and I stand today representing the land agents of the United States, with this few: and I want you to understand that when the time comes the land agents and the newspapermen with a great body of whom I have been traveling the past week, will be found on the right side of this question.

15,000,000 ACRES INVOLVED.

About ten million acres of land are under irrigation cultivation today; more than fifteen million acres under existing canal. To secure the proper settlement of this additional five million acres, we must have improved methods of colonization and greater co-operation between the railroads and the land owners. The great distances to be covered by people who want new homes, the failure to furnish any reliable maps, let alone statistical information concerning the lands, and the selfish interests of section against section which have heretofore operated to prevent any proper co-operative effort in connection with colonization matters, are responsible for the present situation. About twenty-five million acres of land west of the Missouri river is in private hands, not used, and subject to terrible complications so far as colonization is concerned, about fifty million acres owned by the railroad companies and the states. A great portion of the state lands not under lease cannot be handled because of the fact that it is in disconnected sections, and the government lands round those sections is not under control.

EXODUS TO CANADA.

The states handle their lands not to secure settlers, but to secure revenue. The lands having been given to the states for the purpose of adding the schools, they are practically subject to the schools, and a policy which will provide revenue for supporting the schools. Therefore, we cannot charge the same stupidity against the state institutions as we can in general to the legislatures that have failed to provide the necessary information and necessary methods for settling the idle lands in the different states. Unfortunately we are obliged to admit that the government of Canada has provided splendid land laws, and we are obliged to admit that we can learn of our neighbors. In Canada a young man 18 years of age can take a homestead. In this country he must be 21 years of age, and he has no advantage over the foreigner who comes to this country and takes out his naturalization papers. In Canada the government recognizes the situation, and spends a quarter of a million dollars a year to provide statistical matter and maps showing in what part of the province certain lands can be found. They employ agents in the leading cities of the United States. They advertise in thousands of papers in the country and they co-operate with their railroads intelligently. The miserable opposition which

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is in the air against co-operating with railroads in this country finds no echo in Canada. Thousands upon thousands of young men from Iowa, Minnesota, and other states are going to Canada and finding homes under a foreign flag, while 300,000,000 acres of Uncle Sam's land is in such a condition that men cannot be allowed to take up enough to enable them to support their families.

NEW ZEALANDER'S VIEWS.

I happened to travel across the desert of Wyoming a few years ago with a gentleman from New Zealand, and I said to him: "What would you do in your country with such land as this?" He said: "We would handle it intelligently; find out how much is necessary to enable a man to support his family; classify it, and see to it that he had an opportunity to make a home." This country can get some lessons from New Zealand.

There is not in existence in the states west of the Missouri today a state bureau of information worthy the name; and that is a matter which may only be considered a reflection upon the intelligence of the legislatures and business men of those states. The United States government can well afford to classify its land, and give information to the parties who wish to make homes west of the Missouri river. The young men of 20 or 30 years ago had an opportunity to go west and find homes. Today it cannot be done, and that accounts for their going to Canada and Mexico. There is the further fact to be considered, that the 20,000,000 of sheep and cattle on the public land west of the Missouri must be reduced, and the meat supply of this nation will be seriously affected. Properly handled, the public lands of this country are capable of sustaining twice the number of cattle and sheep now upon them.

THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN CAN BE PROVIDED FOR UPON THE DESERT AND SEMI-ARID LANDS OF THE WEST, AND THIS CONGRESS CAN DO NO BETTER WORK THAN TO PUT ITSELF UPON RECORD AS FAVORING SUCH CONDITIONS AS WILL ENABLE THEM TO DO THIS.

CO-OPERATION IS NECESSARY BETWEEN THE STATES. IT IS A REFLECTION UPON THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE PEOPLE TO SAY THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SECURE AN IRRIGATION BOARD WHICH WOULD NOT BE A POLITICAL WORKSHOP. IT IS NOT TRUE, IF THE BUSINESS MEN WILL TAKE AN INTEREST, AND THE LEGISLATURES WILL INTELLIGENTLY CO-OPERATE WITH THE NON-PARTISAN BOARDS.

RECRUITS FROM CITIES.

We have referred to the men who want homes: who are young and strong; who can go west and battle with the elements; go into the mountains, sleep outdoors, in tents or wagons; and to the brave women who will accompany them to endure the hardships of pioneer life. But there is another class in the great cities that should be taken care of, and it will be a sad reflection

upon the intelligence of the Congress of the United States and the brave people of the west if some method is not adopted to push forward the magnificent, far reaching colonization methods of the "Mormon" Church and the Salvation Army now going on in this country. The Salvation Army, represented here by Commander Booth Tucker, has established certain colonies in different states, a magnificent one in Colorado, one in Ohio and one in California. They ask the charitable people to come and buy their bonds. They select people thrust out of employment through no fault of their own; they do not take the loafer or the drunkard. They back these men with sufficient money to start farming operations, and make independent citizens of them, and it is the greatest and most glorious work in this country today, next to the magnificent work going on in the valleys of Utah and in the other settlements established by the "Mormon" Church.

Commander Booth Tucker will address you today. He was upon the program at Colorado Springs last year at the irrigation congress. We were laughed at by some people. They said what on earth do you want of a Salvation Army uniform on the stage. We said, wait. And when Capt. Holland, who was his representative, closed his address, there was great applause, and the croakers came around and said: That's the stuff!

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP CLUFF.

There is in this house today a man whom I had the good fortune to know years ago in Utah. I said to him once: "What has given you the greatest satisfaction in the work you have been engaged in?" I am not referring to religious work. I said, you have put in a great part of your life taking care of helpless people, what have you done that gives you the greatest satisfaction to look back upon. He said: "When I was a boy, I went to England and took a crowd of men who had been in the mines. There were some hope for them or their children. I took them into one of the valleys of Utah. I visit that valley occasionally, and it does my heart good to see these old men with their children around them. In happy homes, with magnificent farms, opportunities for education for those boys and girls. This gives me the greatest satisfaction of my life."

That man is Bishop Cluff, sitting to my right, one of the old-timers in this state.

PROSPERITY WILL NOT LAST.

The panic of 1893 was a terrible blow. There was an army of unemployed thousands seeking for homes. We do not think that the present times of prosperity will last forever. Possibly it is an arrangement of Providence. I know not, but it does seem a fortunate thing that Uncle Sam has jumped into the arena at this particular time; that millions of dollars are at the disposal of his officials to prepare the worthless lands

west of the Missouri river to receive the poor men of the eastern cities, and of the eastern manufacturing districts. And if another period of depression should come, and another army of unemployed should start on a western march, the means would be at hand in the valleys of these mountains to put every man at work and start him upon the road to secure an independent home.

COAL PRODUCTION. Reaches a Total of Over 300,000,000 Short Tons.

Washington, Sept. 30.—A preliminary statement showing the coal production of the United States, prepared by Edward W. Parker, statistician, has just been issued by the United States geological survey. It shows that for the first time in the history of the United States the production of coal has reached a total of over 300,000,000 short tons, the actual showing being 300,000,000 tons, valued at \$372,153,543.

The output of anthracite coal amounted to 26,875,719 long tons (equivalent to 41,295,565 short tons), a decrease of 25,275,556 long tons, or almost 40 per cent from 1901. This decrease was due entirely to the suspension of operations by the strike in the anthracite region. The value at the mines of the anthracite product in 1902 amounted to \$31,018,937, as against \$112,504,020 in 1901. The average value of the marketed coal sold during the year at the mines was \$2.50 per ton, the value in 1901 having been \$2.05.

The output of bituminous coal amounted in 1902 to 229,641,064 short tons, valued at \$292,113,906, as against 225,858,849 short tons, valued at \$239,408,619 in 1901.

The coal production of Colorado increased 2,314,312 short tons, or more than 40 per cent over 1901.

Philippine Teachers Wanted.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The civil service commission has received a call from the Philippine government for 150 male teachers, and will hold examinations at various cities on Oct. 19 and 20. The salaries range from \$300 to \$1,200 per annum.

Lead and Zinc Production.

Washington, Sept. 30.—In reports on the production of lead and zinc in the United States for the year 1902, which have been prepared for the geological survey, the total output of lead for the entire country is placed at 226,000 short tons, and of zinc at 156,297 short tons. The lead production was about the same as in 1901, but there was an increase of about 10 per cent in zinc production.

In the matter of lead the report notes a falling off in the production of the Rocky Mountains and an increase in the Mississippi region.

Colorado has been an important producer of zinc ore, the output for the year for that state being placed at 26,241 short tons, valued at \$2,544,993. The production of zinc ore in New Jersey was 803,356 short tons, as against 191,221 short tons in 1901.

Hazing at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 1.—Capt. Brownson, superintendent of the naval academy, is pursuing an investigation into recent hazing by the students of the upper class men who have been here for the last month awaiting the examinations.

The Chesapeake has been fitted up, and if any more hazing occurs it is said the whole third class will be quartered on this ship which would be a virtual imprisonment.

Every third class man as he reports at the academy is now being required to sign a pledge that he will not do any hazing.

Horse Thief Overpowers Officer.

Levittown, Ida., Sept. 30.—A special to the Tribune from Grangeville says William Rooke, awaiting trial for horse stealing, overpowered a special officer and made his escape this afternoon. Tonight it is believed Rooke has been located in a thicket and the fugitive is surrounded by a large posse.

His escape was made while Rooke was being taken to jail at Moscow, Idaho from Grangeville. When a mile from the latter point Rooke grasped a revolver carried by the officer in a belt and in the fight that followed secured the weapon. He then fled across a field and disappeared. He is known as a hard character and recently the court refused to accept a \$10,000 bond for his release.

King Leopold in England.

London, Eng., Sept. 30.—King Leopold of Belgium is expected this morning on his yacht and inspected the moving Calais turbine steam Queen.

International Law Conference.

Anwerp, Oct. 1.—The conference of the International Law association has opened. Justice Phillimore, of the queen's bench, London, and vice president of the English Church union, read a paper of great interest strongly criticizing Great Britain's refusal to participate in The Hague conferences on international law and for securing a unification of maritime law. Chief Justice Kennedy proposed a motion which was seconded by Prof. Gregory of Iowa, and unanimously carried. In the executive council of the association to bring Justice Phillimore's paper to the attention of the British government.

Mr. Trueblood, of Boston, Mass., made a report on the institution of a consultative international congress from the view point of arbitration.

Cleveland Not Going South.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 1.—In response to an invitation to visit the branch normal college, colored here, in the event of a southern tour by him, former President Grover Cleveland has written to President Isaac Fisher, principal of the college, as follows:

"The reports in the press, indicating that I intend soon to pay a visit to the south, are entirely without foundation. I have no such intention, though I know that I would enjoy such a trip. If it were true that I were to make such a tour and come to the state of Arkansas I do not know of anything that I would like better than to pay a visit to your school."

Child Outraged and Murdered.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 1.—The body of Irene Cole, aged nine, daughter of Peter Cole, expert for the Massey-Harris company, was found on the river bank last night. The girl, who had her arm in a sling as a result of its having been broken, had been placed on the bank of the stream in the afternoon and not returning at dusk she was missed and her body found by her father. Her clothing was torn to shreds, and saturated with blood. The child had been outraged and strangled. A man seen loitering in the neighborhood is suspected and almost the entire city is searching for the murderer. Threats of lynching are freely made.

Encyclical on Macedonia Horrors.

London, Oct. 1.—A Sofia dispatch to the Times says it is rumored in Catholic circles that the pope is preparing an encyclical on the Macedonian horrors.

The destruction of the crops and the heavy rains threaten to cause a famine in the devastated districts. The American missionaries intend to travel into the interior of the mountain region in order to personally aid the sufferers.

The Times this morning publishes an appeal signed by the Right Hon. Anthony Evelyn Ashley, James Bryce, M. P., and others, for funds to help the destitute Macedonians. Temporary ar-

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arrangements have been made with the Rev. Mr. Bond, an American missionary at Monastir, to receive and distribute the relief.

September Incorporations.

New York, Oct. 1.—Papers filed for new concerns with a capital of \$1,000,000 or over in the eastern states during September represented a total capitalization of \$79,250,000, which compares with \$77,900,000 in August. Excepting September, 1901, when the total was \$80,800,000, these figures are the smallest monthly record in years. New Jersey headed the list with \$33,250,000. Maine, which occupied first place in the previous month, came next with \$26,000,000.

Likin Stations to Continue.

London, Oct. 1.—The Times publishes a telegram from Shanghai with reference to the modification of the article in the American commercial treaty for the abolition of the likin duties whereby by China was required to maintain an unlimited number of branch offices of the native customs in the vicinity of the open ports. The correspondent says that the Chinese merchants consider that the effect of the clause will be that likin stations will everywhere continue their functions as branch offices of the native customs.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

They are Salt Lake City People, and What They Say is of Local Interest

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is found to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts, people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. John Davis, John Davis mason, of 34 So. Second East, says: "A woman who has had attacks of backache for three years, one of which laid her up all winter, who has been under the care of physicians and experimented with every kind of medicine, and who is now to be valuable for kidney complaint, knows something about what victims of that far too prevalent ailment endure. For quite a while after a physician's treatment I had respite, but an attack just as mysteriously appeared as its predecessors. Knowing what neglect meant when I happened to read an advertisement about Doan's Kidney Pills in a Salt Lake City paper, I was easily induced to go to the F. J. Hill Drug Co.'s store for a box. Its use proved to me that the remedy is up to representation. When I found that the medicine acts directly upon the kidneys and the aching and pain is allayed if not actually suppressed, I came to the conclusion that a dose of 1 1/2 stops spells in the early stages. In this way I frequently appeal to Doan's Kidney Pills, and up to date have never appeared in vain."

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